	Docket Number (Optional)				
PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW		190252-1740			
\$	Application Number 09/735,891			Filed	
				December 14, 2000	
	First Named Inventor				
	Kling				
	Art Unit	Art Unit Ex		aminer	
	2157	2157 Go		old, Avi M.	
Applicant requests review of the final rejection in the above with this request.	-identified ap	plication. No	ame	ndments are being filed	
This request is being filed with a notice of appeal. The review is requested for the reason(s) stated on the attached sheet(s). Note: No more than five (5) pages may be provided.					
I am the					
applicant/inventor.	/BAB	′			
assignee of record of the entire interest.	Renis	Signature Benjamin A. Balser			
See 37 CFR 3.71. Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) is enclosed. (Form PTO/SB/96)	Typed or printed name				
attorney or agent of record. 58,169	770-9	770-933-9500			
regiseasur number		Telephone number			
attorney or agent acting under 37 CFR 1.34.	Nove	November 3, 2008			
Registration number if acting under 37 CFR 1.34		Date			
NOTE: Signatures of all the inventors or assignees of record of the entir		r representative(s) are	required.	

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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In Re Application of:

Confirmation No : 5760

Kling Group Art Unit: 2157

Serial No.: 09/735,891
Examiner: Gold, Avi M.

Filed: December 14, 2000

Docket No : 190252-1740

For: System and Method for Sending Electronic Mail in a Client-Server

Architecture

REMARKS IN SUPPORT OF PRE-APPEAL BRIEF CONFERENCE

Mail Stop AF
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

Sir:

Applicant submits the following remarks in support of a Request for a Pre-Appeal Brief Conference.

REMARKS

Applicant submits that the following clear legal deficiency exists in the rejection. Namely, the previous Office Action improperly uses the hindsight gleaned from the instant application to argue that the elements of the independent claims are obvious in view of the combination of the teachings of *Brown* and *Troen-Krasnow*. Applicant respectfully submits that one of ordinary skill in the art would not have combined the disclosed voicemail system of *Brown* into the email broadcasting system of *Troen-Krasnow*. Applicant respectfully submits that the voicemail messages generated in *Brown* are not normally broadcast for every component's access, and, therefore, it would not have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to broadcast voice

mail messages. Therefore, Applicant respectfully submits that for this reason, one of ordinary skill in the art would not have combined the teachings of Brown and Troen-Krasnow without using hindsight gleaned from Applicant's disclosure. Therefore, the rejection is improper, the rejection should be withdrawn, and the claims allowed.

I. Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §112

The Office Action rejects claims 1, 16, 29, and 34 under 35 U.S.C. §112, Second Paragraph as being indefinite for allegedly failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The Office Action asserts that the newly amended portion seems to be opposite of what the specification does. Applicant respectfully submits that, according to at least one embodiment in the specification, the message is broadcast to everyone using the non-email broadcast text messaging software, but the content may be pertinent to only some of the recipients. In this embodiment, the recipients may determine whether the message is pertinent to them by examining the subject field of the text message. See Specification, page 12, line 21 page 13, line 1. The Office Action argues that the cited "section discloses a client using subject based addressing technology to capture only those messages intended for it." The Office Action alleges that "[c]learly, this shows a client can choose which messages to receive based on the subject, but does not teach a client sending a message where the subject field indicates to which client it is sent." See Office Action, page 2.

First, claim 16 recites "the email application program interface is adapted to receive a text message using subject based addressing wherein text in a subject field of the text

message indicates an intended recipient." Applicant respectfully submits that claim 16 is clearly supported in the specification.

Second, if a receiver can determine which messages are intended for it based on the subject, the sender must have entered a subject by which the sender can make the determination. Therefore, since the specification discloses a receiving client using subject based addressing to capture the messages intended for it, one of ordinary skill in the art would understand that, the specification also infers that the sender uses subject based addressing to indicate the intended receiver of the messages. For at least this reason, Applicant respectfully submits that the rejection of claims 1, 16, 29, and 34 under § 112 should be withdrawn.

II. Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

The Office Action rejects independent claims 1, 16, 29, and 34 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over *Brown* (U.S. Patent No. 6,014,711) in view of *Troen-Krasnow*, et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,442,250), further in view of Applicant's Admitted Prior Art. For at least the reasons set forth below, Applicant respectfully traverses these rejections.

Applicant respectfully submits that independent claim 1 is allowable for at least the reason that the combination of *Brown, Troen-Krasnow, and Applicant's Admitted Prior Art* does not disclose, teach, or suggest at least broadcasting from the client a text message in a format of the non-email broadcast text messaging software using subject based addressing wherein text in a subject field of

the text message indicates an intended recipient, and wherein the text message contains the electronic mail.

Even if, assuming for the sake of argument, *Brown* discloses a voicemail system for converting a voicemail message into an electronic format and addressing the message to the SMTP host, and *Troen-Krasnow* discloses that a message received by the recipient's equipment can include an email, Applicant respectfully submits that one of ordinary skill in the art would not have found it obvious to take the converted voicemail message taught by *Brown* and broadcast the converted voicemail message to every component on the network. Voicemail messages are not normally broadcast for every component's access, and, therefore, it would not have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to broadcast voice mail messages. Therefore, the use of *Brown* in combination with *Troen-Krasnow* is improper and the rejection should be withdrawn for at least that reason.

The Office Action alleges that *Binns, Haaramo, and Wegner* offer examples of broadcasting converted voicemail messages. Applicant respectfully disagrees. Even if, assuming for the sake of argument *Binns* discloses a group message delivery system, *Binns* fails to disclose broadcasting to every device on the network. Instead, *Binns* discloses selecting a group, a step that is counterindicative of broadcasting. Even if, assuming for the sake of argument, *Haaramo* discloses voice based communicators between one terminal and a number of mobile terminals in a designated group, *Haaramo* fails to disclose broadcasting to every device on the network. Even if, assuming for the sake of argument *Wegner* discloses a message delivery system using

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the most cost-effective route, Wegner fails to disclose broadcasting to every device on

the network. Therefore, contrary to the assertions in the Office Action, Applicant

respectfully submits that it is not obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to broadcast

a voicemail message to every device on the network.

Independent claims 16, 29 and 34 are allowable for similar reasons. For at least

the reason that the independent claims are allowable over the cited references of

record, the dependent claims (which depend from their respective independent claims)

are allowable as a matter of law for at least the reason that the dependent claims

contain all the features of their independent claims. Therefore, the rejection of the

dependent claims should be withdrawn and the claims allowed.

CONCLUSION

For at least the reasons set forth above, favorable reconsideration and

allowance, or the re-opening of prosecution on the merits of the present application and $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) \left(1\right)$

all pending claims are hereby courteously requested.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS, KAYDEN, HORSTEMEYER

& RISLEY, L.L.P.

/BAB/

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